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**PATENT APPLICATION
IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

In re application of

Docket No: SHI-017-USA-PCT

Kazuyuki MIYAZAWA, et al.

Appln. No.: 09/936,317

Group Art Unit: 1618

Confirmation No.: 4088

Examiner: N. EBRAHIM

Filed: November 6, 2001

For: Microgel And External Compositions Containing The Same

DECLARATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.132

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

I, Kazuyuki Miyazawa, hereby declare and state:

THAT I am a citizen of Japan;

THAT I have received the degree of master of science in 1992 from Keio University;

THAT I have been employed by Shiseido co.,ltd since April 1, 1992, where I hold a
position as researcher, with responsibility for developing new technology for cosmetic
formulations;

THAT I have conducted the following experiment;

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Experiment

I conducted an additional working example and a comparative example to confirm importance of process steps. The methods and results of the working example and comparative example are as follows and as attached herewith:

Additional Working Example – In case of pulverizing after standing and cooling

Agar (1.5 g) was added to water (98.5 g), and the resultant mixture was heated to 90 °C, dissolved, and then allowed to stand and cool at room temperature overnight. The resultant solid was pulverized with a homogenizer, to thereby obtain a gel in a paste form, having a mean particle size of 30µm (measured by a particle size distribution meter). The viscosity of this gel was 250,000 mPa·s (measured by a B-type viscometer (0.6 rpm, 25°C)).

Additional Comparison Example – In case of stirring and cooling

Agar (1.5g) was added to water (98.5g), and the resultant mixture was heated to 90°C, dissolved, and stirred and cooled with a homogenizer. It was confirmed by a particle size distribution meter that the resultant liquid material (in this case, solidification does not occur, differently from the case of standing and cooling) was a dispersion in which particles of agar gel, which have a mean particle size of about 100µm, were dispersed in water. The viscosity of this liquid material was 450 mPa·s (measured by a B-type viscometer ((0.6 rpm, 25°C))).

As is clear from the above experiment, difference of gelling process of agar results in difference of viscosity of microgel. In case where stirring was carried out during cooling of agar solution, the product was in a state close to that of water, as shown in the photograph in the

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attachment. The particle size was larger. Solidification of agar solution is very important process for agar molecules intertwining each other, and, if unnecessary force is added in the course of solidification of agar solution, uniform network is not formed, and thereby friction of microgel particles is difficult to be generated, and so the microgel does not have high viscosity. On the other hand, when agar solution is solidified by standing and the resultant agar gel is pulverized into a microgel, the microgel has high viscosity, because uniform network is formed and friction of the microgel particles is produced.

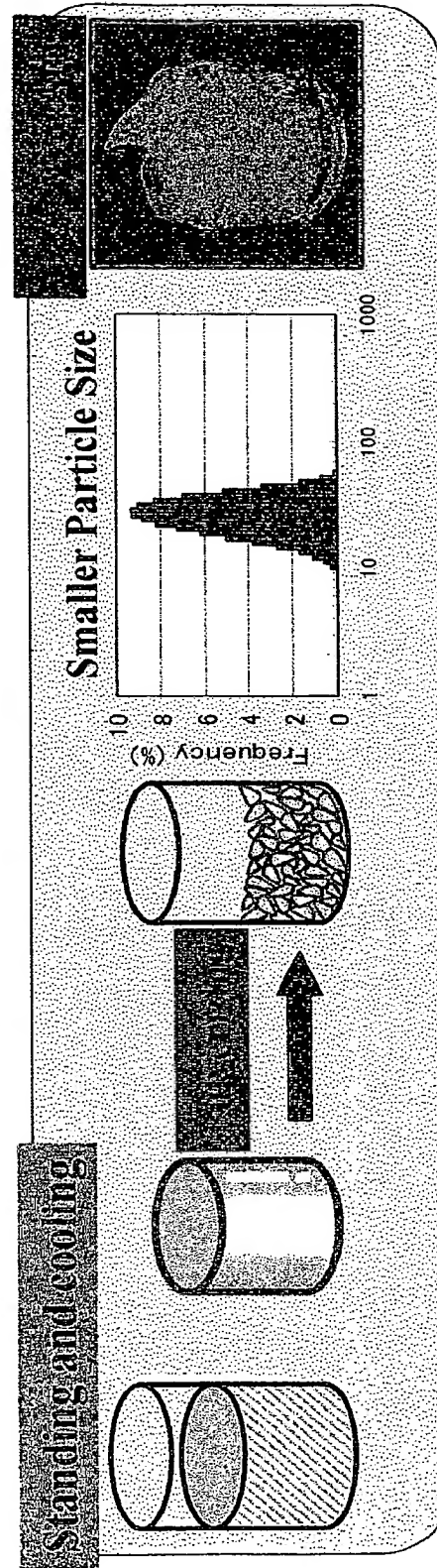
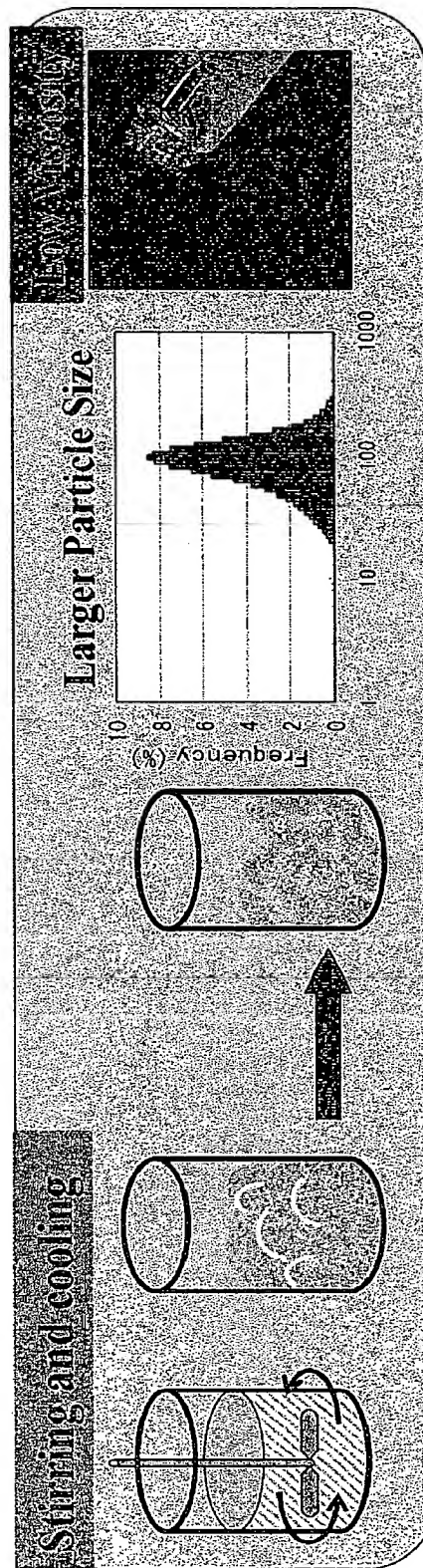
I declare further that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

Date: January 18, 2008

Kazuyuki Miyazawa

Agar Microgel —Importance of process steps—

Difference of gelling process of agar results in difference of viscosity of microgel



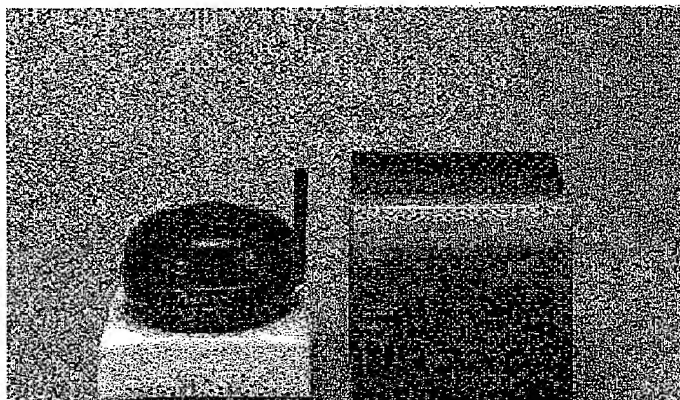
Viscosity (B-type viscometer, 0.6 rpm, 25°C) Agar Concentration: 1.5%

-In case of stirring and cooling: 450 mPa·s

-In case of pulverizing after standing and cooling: 250,000 mPa·s

ATTACHMENT A

Shiseido Future Solution Total Revitalizing Cream



2002	ALLURE	"Best Beauty Award (New Foundation)"	(USA)
	COSMOPOLITAN	"the 1st Award for Skincare"	(Italy)
	MAXIMA	"Prémio de Beleza"	(Portugal)
2003	NEW WOMAN	"Beauty Awards(Best Anti-aging)"	(Australia)
	ANNABELLE	"Prix de Beaute(Prestige Skin Care)"	(Switzerland)
	VOTRE BEAUTE	"(Prestige Skin Care)"	(Greece)

ATTACHMENT B**n Ingredients**

<U.S.A / Asian version>	
Indication on Package	
WATER	
GLYCERIN	
BUTYLENE GLYCOL	
HYDROGENATED POLYISOBUTENE	
DIMETHICONE	
CYCLOMETHICONE	
XYLITOL	
PETROLATUM	
BEHENYL ALCOHOL	
MICROCRYSTALLINE WAX	
GLYCERYL STEARATE SE	
SILICA	
PEG/PPG-14/7 DIMETHYL ETHER	
TOCOPHERYL ACETATE	
MAGNESIUM ASCORBYL	
PHOSPHATE	
POLYQUATERNIUM-51	
SERINE	
GLYCINE	
ARGININE HCl	
DISODIUM ADENOSINE	
TRIPHOSPHATE	
NIACINAMIDE	
SWEET MAJORAM EXTRACT	
ONONIS SPINOSA ROOT EXTRACT	
AVERRHOA CARAMBOLA LEAF	
EXTRACT	
BUPLEURUM FALCATUM ROOT	
EXTRACT	
TRIPROPYLENE GLYCOL	
DIPIVALATE	
PEG-40 STEARATE	
STEARYL ALCOHOL	
ISOSTEARIC ACID	
SORBITAN TRISTEARATE	
SODIUM	
ACRYLATE/ACRYLOYLDIMETHYL	
TAURATE COPOLYMER	
ISOHEXADECANE	
ACRYLATES/STEARETH-20	
METHACRYLATE COPOLYMER	
POLYSORBATE 80	
AGAR	
TRISODIUM EDTA	
POLYSILICONE-2	
DIMETHICONE COPOLYOL	
SORBITAN OLEATE	
SODIUM HEXAMETAPHOSPHATE	
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE	
SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE	
TOCOPHEROL	
PHENOXYETHANOL	
METHYLPARABEN	
FRAGRANCE	
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	
IRON OXIDES	

2x *** Lasting Support Hydro-Veil